Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1806. [No. 150.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next,
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,
RUM

In hhds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Chocolate
White and brown Soap and } in boxes,
Mould and dipt Candles
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queen's Ware in crates,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c.——ALSO,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
among which are
Cloths, Coatings, Kerseymeres,
Duffils, Plains, Kerseys, Negro Cottons,
Serges, Elasticks, Blue Friezes,
Calimancoes, Russels, Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Callicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
India Muslins and Table Clothes,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Colour'd Threads, Hats and sundry other articles.

Philip G. Marsteller.

Nov. 12.

FOR SALE,
On moderate Terms,
The SHIP
HETTY,

Just arrived from Liverpool, and laying at Col. Ramsay's wharf. Her inventory may be seen and description of the Ship made known, on application to Captain Russel, on board or to

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

If said ship is not sold in ten or fifteen days, she will be for freight or charter to any port in Europe.

R. N. & Co.

January 1. d

For Sale or Freight,

The Schooner
BETSEY,
Burthen eight hundred barrels; *Was built in eighteen hundred and two*—And is without exception the best Schr. belonging to the port—*for terms apply to*

Benjamin Shreve, *jun.*

Dec. 14. tf,

HENRY K. MAY
Has received, per Brig Equator, Moore, from New-Castle, and offers for Sale, if immediately applied for;
80 casks Red Lead,
38 casks Patent Shot,
18 casks Ingot Lead and
36 sheets Milled do.
December 18. d

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20 Pipes very choice Madeira Wine,
Imported in the Brig Active, from St. Bartholomews, and for sale by

R. Veitch & Co.

December 21. tf
N. B. This Wine has lain a considerable time with West-Indies.

JUST RECEIVED,
9 *boxes—containing*
500 pieces Platillas,
500 do. Britannias,
Entitled to drawback on exportation.
ALSO,
30 bbls and 5 hhds New Rum;
For Sale, by
John G. Ladd.
December 13.

Notice is hereby given,
To the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria,
THAT an election will be held at the Court House in this town on the third Monday in January next, for the purpose of choosing a directors of said Bank for the ensuing year agreeably to charter.

Gurden Chapin, *Cashr.*

Dec. 16 eo4w.

Mr. Davis of Richmond, Mr. Green of Fredericksburg, and Mr. Bowen of Winchester, will please insert the above four weeks in their respective news-papers.

For Charleston, S. C.

The good Schooner
ALMIRA,
Benjamin Brigs, Master;
Will sail on Sunday, 18th instant, and will take 150 barrels on freight, the balance being already engaged. Apply to the Captain on board, at Hewes and Miller's wharf, or to

Mordecai Miller.

January 16.

NOTICE.

The Subscriber wishes to inform the inhabitants of Alexandria in general, that he has a Cellar, at the lower end of Duke street, under the house of *E. Mill's*;
WHERE HE HAS FOR SALE,
Best Rhode-Island Potatoes; New-York Cabbages; Beets; Turnips; Onions; Pumpkins. He will attend at the Cellar every day till 11 o'clock, during the winter; where the inhabitants may be supplied with large or small quantities of the above articles, on terms very moderate.

A. WILLIS.

January 15. d1m

JUST RECEIVED,
And for Sale, by
Nathaniel Wattles and Co.
20 hogsheads fourth proof Jamaica Rum.
30 ditto best retailing Molasses.
January 14. d12t

JAMES BACON,
At his GROCERY STORE, *on King street, has, in addition to his former stock, added*
A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;
Which makes his assortment complete.
He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,
Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder, } *TEAS,*
Imperial, } particularly selected
Hyson, } for
Young Hyson, } family use.
Hyson-Skin, and } Souchong
Best Green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality.
Madeira, }
Bucellos, }
Sherry, }
Lisbon, } *WINES.*
Tenerisse, }
Malaga, and }
Genuine Old Port }
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New-England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whiskey,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters.
Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia, Pimenot Cayenne and Black Pepper, Race and Ground Ginger, Basket Salt for table use, Pearl Barley, Rice, Starch, Fig-blue, Soap, Mould, Dipt and Spermaceti Candles, Refined Salt-Petre, Flotant Indigo, Allum, Copperas, Madder, Brimstone, Spinning Cotton, Patent Shot, all sizes, best English and country-made Gunpowder, Segars, and Smoaking Tobacco.
Hamilton and Leiper's Snuff, Hunter's Pipes in boxes.
London Mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, Wrapping Paper, Demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.

December 16. d

STOP THE THIEF.

On Thursday night last, was taken out of my stable, about 7 or 8 o'clock,
A BAY MARE,
Four years old next spring, about 14 1-2 hands high, rough shod before, a snip on the end of her nose rubbed with the waggon gear, and I think one of her hind feet white, large ears. I will give Five Dollars for the Mare if taken ten miles from home, ten if twenty, or twenty for the mare and thief, if convicted so as to be brought to condign punishment, and all reasonable expences if taken at a greater distance.

JOHN BALL, SEN.

Alexandria County, Dist. Col.
January 13. d6t

Liverpool Coarse Salt.

400 hhds. Liverpool coarse Salt, on board the schooner Polly and Eliza, at Lawrason's wharf, and for sale by

Lawrason & Fowle,

Who have also received by said Schooner from Boston,
8 hogsheads retailing Molasses,
50 barrels New-England Rum,
100 boxes mould and dipt Candles,
20 do. Chocolate
15 do. Cod Fish,
10 casks fresh Raisins,
20 boxes do. Muscatel ditto.
2 chests Imperial Tea.
IN STORE,
Beerboon Gurrahs,
Young Hyson and Hyson-Skin Teas,
First quality Russia, heavy and light Raven Duck,
American Sewing Twine,
Havanna Segars, of a superior quality,
Dipt Candles,
Chocolate,
N. E. Rum, in hogsheads and barrels,
Pork,
1 cask double-refined Loaf Sugar,
6000 lbs. Sheet Lead, &c.

☞ Cash will be given for 150 barrels Corn. Apply as above.

January 14. d

JUST RECEIVED
And for Sale by the SUBSCRIBER.
22 hhds. Brimstone,
12 casks Linseed-Oil,
2 cases Cantharides,
ALSO
30 casks first quality Cheese.

JOHN G. LADD.

Jan. 9. dtf

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE,
Two boxes Irish Linen—*real Colraines.*
50 barrels prime Pork.

Wm. Hodgson.

November 28. d

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15 hogsheads } Prime retailing Molasses.
12 tierces }
20 puncheons high proof Jamaica Rum
8 butts Muscat Wine
4 half butts Constantia do.
4 pipes fine old Brazil Madeira
12 boxes French Prunes
10 hogsheads } New-England Rum
15 barrels }
50 barrels Pennsylvania Rye Whiskey
6 casks refined British Salt-Petre
3 tierces Allum
50 boxes Mould and Dipt Candles
10 boxes Chocolate

Just received, and for sale, for cash or on the usual credits.

Mandeville & Jamelson.

December 21. d

TUNIS CRAVEN,
Has received by the late arrivals an elegant assortment of
GOODS,
—AMONG WHICH ARE—

London superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,	Corded Cambricks,
Bennett's patent Cords,	Lace do.
Do. Waistcoatings,	Rich Colonade and figured India Muslins
Silks, Moleskins, Florentines,	India and British Book do.
Imperial, clouded and white Marseilles,	Lace Caps & Handkerchiefs,
Toilinetts, Swandowns,	Extra Silk Gloves,
Flannels, rose Blankets,	Pic Nic Mitts.
Coatings, Plains,	Silk Cord and Buttons,
Kerseys, Halfthicks,	Cambrick Buttons,
Lamb's Wool, Worsted, Cotton and Silk Hosiery,	Artificial Flowers and Wreaths,
Irish & Flanders Sheetings,	Ostrich Feathers,
4 4 4/8 Irish Linens,	Italian Mantaus,
Shirting Cotton,	Fine India Persians,
Long Lawns,	Bastas, Mamoodies,
Linen Cambricks,	Dowlas, Ticklenburg,
Dimities, Cambrick do.	Osnaburgs, Brown rolls
	&c. &c.

☞ *He daily expects an additional assortment of* FALL GOODS.

Oct. 22. dtf

FOR SALE,
A valuable NEGRO MAN,
About 35 years of age. Apply to the Printer.
November 19. eo.

Mandeville and Jamelson,
OFFER FOR SALE,
For Cash, Produce, or on the usual Credit;
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
LIQUORS & GROCERIES,
Consisting of
Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities.
Philadelphia and Alexandria Loaf and Lump ditto.
Jamaica, }
St. Vincents, and } In hhds. qrs.
N. E. Rum, }
Old Jamaica Spirits, for family use,
Peach and Apple Brandy,
Cognac and Bourdeaux do.
Holland and Country Geneva,
70 barrels strong and fine flavored Rye Whiskey.
Madeira, }
Sherry, }
Old Port, } WINES.
Lisbon, }
Malaga, and }
Teneriffe }
40 cases St. Estaph Medoc Claret,
1 butt old 4th proof Irish Whiskey,
100 cases Welt Schiedam Gin.
A few hogsheads of choice Molasses,
Tennessee and Georgia Cotton.
Gunpowder, }
Imperial, }
Hyson, } TEAS,
Young Hyson, } Very carefully selected
Souchong, } from the best cargoes for
Hyson-Skin, and } country trade and family
Bohea } use.
Green Coffee, Chocolate, Pearl Barley, Rice, Starch, Fig-blue, Soap, Mustard, Rappee and Scotch Snuff.
SPICES—Pimento, Pepper, Cloves, Cassia, Nutmegs and Mace.
Ginger, race and ground.
Flotant and Orleans Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Allum and Brimstone.
Patent Shot, assorted, from BB to No. 9.
Bar Lead, Hunter's Pipes, Bees Wax, Wrapping Paper, Demijohns, Refined Salt Petre, Chalk,
Mould and Dipt Candles.
British Gunpowder of various qualities from F to treble battle.

October 18.

London Particular } MADEIRA WINE,
London & } *Market* } in pipes, half pipes
New-York } and quarter casks,
Of Superior Quality,
Just received and for Sale by
Henry K. May.

January 13. d1w

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the President and Directors of the Little River Turnpike Company, at the house of John Gadsby, in the town of Alexandria, December the 4th, 1805—
Ordered, That the Stockholders in the Little River Turnpike Company do, and they are hereby required to pay to the Treasurer of said Company ten dollars on each share by them respectively subscribed, on the first day of February, 1806—and the further sum of ten dollars on each of their shares, on the first day of May—and the further sum of ten dollars on each of their shares, on the first day of July—and the further sum of ten dollars on each of their shares, on the first day of September—and the further sum of ten dollars on each of their shares, on the first day of November next ensuing the date hereof.

Jonah Thompson, *Treasurer.*

December 13. dtf1Feb

FOR SALE,
A Negro Woman, who is an excellent house servant, with her two Children; the one male, the other female.
Enquire of the Printer.
January 16.

Notice is hereby given,
To the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria,
THAT a dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of said Bank, for the half year, ending this day, is declared, and will be ready to be paid to them or their representatives, on Thursday next, the 9th Instant.
By order of the President and Directors,
Gurdin Chapin, *Cashier.*
January 6. 3taw4w

Wanted to Hire,
A Negro Girl from 12 to 14 years of age—*Apply to the* PRINTER.
November 12.

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

CONGRESS.

Senate of the United States.

MEMORIAL

Of the house of representatives of the Territory of Orleans praying that an alteration may be made in the law of last session, respecting the titles to lands; and for further encouragement to the culture of sugar.

December 31, 1805.

Read and referred to Mr. Anderson, Mr. Tracy, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Bradley, and Mr. Adams.

IN THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Of the Territory of Orleans

THURSDAY, THE 14TH NOV. 1805.

To the Honorable the Senate, and to the Honorable the House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled, the memorial of the House of Representatives of the territory of Orleans,

RESPECTFULLY REPRESENTS,

THAT your memorialists have carefully considered the act passed at the last session of Congress entitled "An act for ascertaining, and adjusting the titles and claims to land within the territory of Orleans, and the district of Louisiana;" and whilst they applaud the motive, which has thus early called your attention to that subject, they remain impressed with a conviction that many of the provisions of that act require amendment.—Attributing these defects in the law to the want of local information, which their remote situation from the seat of government, has rendered it impossible you should attain; your memorialists confidently trust that upon exposing the injuries to which they would be subjected by the execution of that act, in its present imperfect form, your honorable body will apply the appropriate remedy.

The former governments of France and Spain, under whose dominion this country has successively passed, did not consider the vacant lands as a source from which revenue was to be derived, but as a mesns of increasing the population of the country, encouraging its agriculture, and gaining the affection of its inhabitants.

Hence they were ever ready to grant lands to those who removed to the province and applied for them; and although the concessions generally contained conditions, that the lands should be settled within three years, that the roads and levies should be made, and that the grantee should not alien, unless the conditions were performed, yet it was well understood that these conditions, like those inserted by the British government, in many of her colonial patentees, were not designed for the purpose of compelling a rigorous performance of them, but with a view to impress the grantee with a sense of dependance upon that government from which his titles emanated, and to bind him to that sovereign, upon whom he depended for ultimate confirmation. In no case were lands re-annexed to the king's dominions for want of a performance of the conditions, except where the grantee had manifested some decided disposition to abandon them, or to leave the province; and even then such lands were never considered as liable to be re-granted, until the surveyor general, who was ordered to make the necessary inquiries, reported that the lands in question were subject in consequence of neglecting to perform the conditions, to be re-annexed to his majesty's domain. From this view of the subject, your honorable body will readily account for that want of a disposition to speculate in lands, which is manifested by the small tracts which are now held by all the ancient inhabitants, and for that negligence in obtaining complete titles which would in other countries be inexcusable and unaccountable.——Where government possessing immense tracts of land is never ready to bestow them on the first applicant, it is obvious that such property would never be considered as worth the expense of engrossing; and where new concessions were daily offered to strangers, it is not surprising that the old inhabitants should feel secure with imperfect titles, on the scanty portions which their ancestors or themselves had acquired.

The act to which we have called the attention of congress, requires that, in order to the confirmation of incomplete titles, dated prior to the first day of October, 1800, it shall be necessary,

1st. That the person in whose favor the warrant issued, should at the time it emanated, have attained the age of twenty-one, or have been the head of a family.

2d. That the lands should have been actually inhabited and cultivated on the 1st day of October, 1800, by the grantee, or by some one for his use.

The instances where, after performing the conditions in the warrant of survey, the settler has proceeded to obtain his patent, are comparatively few. Lulled into security by causes already briefly enumerated, he depended confidently on his possession, accompanied by his survey; and in numerous instances, after performing the conditions, the lands have been transferred by repeated sales, or have passed by testament or descent through numerous heirs or devisees, without any other written evidence of right, than a warrant, followed by a plat and certificate of survey. Aged invalids are now the proprietors of tracts, held under warrants granted to minors; and numerous families at this moment, subsist upon the productions of lands, formerly granted to those who were then unmarried and without families. Indeed infancy, celibacy, or the want of a family, were never thought of as objections to the emanation of patents under the French or Spanish governments, and your memorialists humbly presume, can never furnish a just reason for refusing a confirmation of incomplete claims under the equitable government of the United States.

Your memorialists, therefore, confidently trust, that your honorable body, aware of the injustice of changing the tenures, by which their lands have heretofore been held, will not make the titles of the citizens of this territory depend upon conditions not known to them at the time of acquiring their property, not inserted in their concessions, and not contemplated by the laws or usages of the government, from which their claims are derived.

An inspection of the concessions, or warrants of survey, issued by the Spanish authorities here, will prove that manifest injustice will be done to numerous claimants, should proof be required that the lands were actually inhabited and cultivated on the first day of October, 1800, by him in whose favor the warrant was issued, or by some person for his use. In the form of these concessions or warrants of survey, little variety is discoverable. They state that the roads and levies, where they are necessary, are to be made within a year, that the land is to be settled before the expiration of three years, and is not to be aliened, until the conditions are performed. Upon the most strict construction of this instrument, it is clear that the holder of it is allowed three years to settle his land, and that this period cannot be abridged without an act of manifest injustice. In all instances, where the orders of survey are not dated more than three years anterior to the first day of October, 1800, this provision of the act would operate to the great injury of the honest claimant. Your memorialists beg leave to be indulged in repeating that the Spanish government never resumed their grants on account of the non-performance of the conditions, unless the party claiming had evinced some disposition to abandon the land or to emigrate from the province. It may be proper also to observe, that in many instances, where lands had been long settled, and every condition religiously performed, the proprietor had either settled on some other tract, which he had acquired by purchase, or owed to the bounty of government, and had permitted his former acquisition to remain on the 1st day of October, uninhabited and uncultivated, either by himself, or by any person for his use. It would seem superfluous to observe on the injustice of refusing to confirm a claim under these circumstances, for want of residence and of cultivation; and yet such is the actual state of numerous claims within the territory of Orleans. Your memorialists therefore pray, that so much of the act as requires actual residence on the land, and cultivation, may be dispensed with, and the commissioners in confirming titles, shall be guided by the tenor of the title papers, and the laws and usages of the government from which the claims are derived.

Your memorialists have also discovered with extreme regret, that no provision is made for recording and confirming any incomplete titles under Spanish warrants, dated subsequent to the 1st day of October, 1800, and prior to the period at which their territory was surrendered to the French republic. It is a fact well known to your honorable body, that after the treaty of St. Ildefonso, the Spanish authorities continued in possession of this territory, exercised their usual acts of sovereignty, and were supposed by her subjects to enjoy their former unlimited right of granting away the soil. Hence proceeded that confidence which allured adventurers to this country, induced them to accept surveys of land, to enter into possession, and faithfully to perform the usual conditions.—That regard for equity, which prevails in the ordinary tribunals of the United States would, it is supposed, prescribe a confirmation of titles commenced under such circumstances; and your memorialists hope that some provision will be made, by which claimants under Spanish titles, dated since the first day of October, 1800, shall be confirmed in their rights.

Your memorialists deem it a sacred duty, which they owe to themselves and to their constituents, to apprise your honorable body, that in consequence of repeated casualties by fire, and owing to the loss of papers and records, consequent upon the frequent political changes, to which this country has been subjected, the title papers of numerous claims have been lost or entirely destroyed. It is some consolation under this misfortune, that the claimants who have suffered most in the loss of papears, are generally those who have remained long in peaceable possession, and who will be able to prove an acknowledged right, not disputed for a succession of years. Equity, however, and a just regard for the peculiar situation of those who have been thus deprived of the evidence of their rights, would seem to require that some specific provision should be made for their relief.

From reflecting on the extent of the districts, of the difficulty of travelling through them, and recollecting that the same individuals may necessarily have business, as parties or witnesses at each of the boards, your memorialists are induced to believe that the time allowed at present for registering, will be too short, and therefore pray that it may be extended.

In many parts of this territory, but particularly in the large and populous counties of Ottacapas and Opelousas, the inhabitants have generally settled upon bayous or rivers, where the soil is extremely fertile, but where there is not a sufficiency of timber for the purposes of fuel, and agricultural conveniences. Immediately behind these lands the prairies or natural meadows commence, and continue to different extents of from 1 to twenty, and even thirty miles. These prairies are destitute of timber, and terminate in marshes, or cypress swamps. The timber growing on these marshes, has been the only source from which the settlers have supplied themselves, and the Spanish authorities here convinced of the importance of reserving them, as a common for the use of the inhabitants, refused to grant them to individuals. These swamps at this moment belong to the United States, and severe penalties are annexed to the offence of cutting timber upon them. Without a continuance of the indulgent permission to use the timber on these swamps, the inhabitants situated near the prairies will be compelled to abandon their habitations. Your memorialists therefore pray, that the citizens of this territory situated as aforesaid, may be allowed the use of the neareft cypress swamps without incurring the penalties of the law; and that legal provision may be made, securing them in the right of common in such lands.

Another subject of incalculable importance to the most useful cultivators in this territory, those who reside on the two borders of the river, below the Chafataye and Iberville, forces itself upon the attention of your memorialists, and seems to deserve the tender consideration of your honorable body. The lands alluded to, are divided into small tracts, which are entirely cleared on their front, and have been long under cultivation. The grantees of these lands, at the moment of acquiring them, were at liberty to take gratuitously either a single concession, by which they acquired a depth from the river of forty acres, or a double concession, by which they acquired all the land between the river and the lakes, or morasses, which approach its borders on both sides. A few of the early grantees accepted double concessions, whilst the great number, knowing that the lands between them and the lakes, would any time be conceded to them upon their application, and being ignorant of the future destinies of the country, contented themselves with single concessions. These settlers felt the less anxious to extend their grants, when they reflected that the morasses and swamps presented in every where behind their lands, so close as to allow in few instances more than thirty, and many less than twenty acres in depth fit for culture. The land behind these concessions, were sacredly preserved by the Spanish government for the proprietors in front, and they were at any time able to procure them by offering proof that an extention of their grants, would not injure the holders of double concessions.

The culture of sugar, a culture of the first importance to the prosperity and independence of the United States; a culture forbidden by nature to the other inhabitants of the union, and confined exclusively to this favored spot, has on many plantations already nearly exhausted the timber, and will, unless aided by cypress groves, so long reserved by the Spanish government for the present inhabitants, greatly languish or be entirely abandoned. Should these lands be exposed for sale, it is obvious that they could be bought only with a view of harrassing the proprietor of the front; because not one acre of them is fit for culture of any kind, and they can be approached only by passing through the cultivated lands of those who are the proprietors of the front.

To promote the culture of sugar, to quiet the minds of the settlers, to screen them from the rapacity of those who may purchase the lands between them and the river, and to fulfil the expectation founded on the immemorial usage and solemn assurances of their former governments, your memorialists pray that the holders of these concessions, may be placed upon the same footing with those to whom double concessions were granted by the government of France and Spain.

Your memorialists, before they conclude this address to your honorable body, beg leave to direct your attention to a memorial transmitted you by the late legislative council, relative to the establishment and endowment of public SCHOOLS, and pray that the liberality which has been so honorably displayed inwards the other territories, may be generously extended to the territory of Orleans; and your memorialists, as in duty bound will ever pray.

JEAN NOEL DESTREHAN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
ELIGIUS FROMENTIN,
Clerk.

LONDON, Nov. 21—23.

The Orpheus frigate is about to sail from the Nore, with eight hundred thousand dollars on board for the continent.

We are happy to assure our readers that some apprehensions entertained respecting the safety of the Victory man of war, which lately bore the flag of the immortal Nelson, are totally groundless as that ship and another belonging to the fleet engaged in the battle of the 21st of Oct. are safely arrived at Gibraltar.

The lords of the admiralty have determined to send immediately several small armed vessels, and some frigates to intercept the prizes carried into Guadaloupe, and to scour those seas of the enemy's ships, which has so long and successfully preyed upon our trade.

Count Pakling high Chamberlain to the Emperor of Russia, is arrived in town on a special *embassy*. He came from Gottenburgh.

During his stay at Berlin the emperor of Russia exerted himself to restore the good understanding between the kings of Prussia and Sweden. At this moment arrived count Lowenheilm, aid-de-camp of the king of Sweden, with a letter from Gustavus Adolphus, in which the latter stated, that as a co-estate of the empire, he could not consent to the entrance of the Prussian troops into Hanover, and that he was convinced the emperor of Russia was of his opinion. This letter unfortunately impeded the good intentions of the emperor.

The stay of the emperor at Berlin is said to have given rise to the most perfect friendship between his Imperial majesty and the Prussian monarch: a friendship founded upon a similarity of dispositions, and enflamed and sealed in a moment of enthusiasm at the monument of Frederick the Great. On the evening of Alexander's departure and after supper, the young emperor proposed to visit the tomb of that extraordinary personage. The royal party repaired to the church where Frederick's remains are deposited. The church was solemnly lighted up for this singular and romantic spectacle. The attendants were moved at the sight. Alexander was overpowered by his feelings, and in a transport of enthusiasm kissed the coffin which contained the body of Frederick. The two sovereigns embraced, and swore eternal friendship and fidelity. In this temper they took leave of each other. This is a plain statement of facts as recorded with the simplicity of truth in the Berlin Court Gazette.

We trust no selfish calculations of interest will extinguish those delicate sentiments of an honest enthusiasm, and no sage maxims of greybearded politicians freeze the generous ardor of these young monarchs, or even interrupt the current of their mutual friendship.

If left to follow the impulse of their own generous feelings, the result of their new attempt at negociation will lead to an unity of views and action which will be highly beneficial to Europe.

November 25

Government has determined to send to the continent the greatest British force that has ever been employed in Germany. The expedition under the command of general Don, will be followed by at least fifty thousand troops, of which one fifth will be cavalry. The country will of course be stripped during the actual crisis of affairs, of all the regulars, and of the military establishment in Ireland, a third will be employed on this service.——Orders have been issued from the war office to prepare camp-equipage for the number and description of troops we have mentioned, and a complete return of the quantity wanted is expected to be made in the course of a few days. Such has been the activity dis-

...he culture of sugar, to quiet the ...dets, to screen them from the ... to negotiate the loans for ... the ...ers, and to fit their ex... of the inhabitants and ... of their former governors. ...ls pray that the noblest ... may be placed upon the same foot... to whom double contributions were ... government of France and Spain. ...ialists, before they conclude this ... honorable body, beg leave to ...ention to a memorial transmitted ...e legislative council, relative to ...ent and endowment of PUBLIC ... pray that the liberality which has ...bly displayed towards the other ... be generously extended to the ...leans; and your memorialists, as ... will ever pray.

...AN NOEL DESTRIHAN,
Speaker of the House of Re... presentatives.
ELIGIUS FROMENTIN,
Clerk.

...NDON, Nov. 21—23.

...heus frigate is about to sail ...re, with eight hundred thou... ...s on board for the conti...

...appy to assure our readers that ...pensions entertained respecting ... the Victory man of war, which ...he flag of the immortal Nel... ...ly groundless as that ship and ...onging to the fleet engaged in ...f the 21st of Oct. are safely ar... ...braltar.

...ls of the admiralty have deter... ...nd immediately several small ...sels, and some frigates to inter... ...riaes carried into Guadaloupe, ...ur those seas of the enemy's ...h has so long and successfully ...o our trade.

...kling high Chamberlain to the ...f Russia, is arrived in town on ...*nbassy*. He came from Gotten...

...his stay at Berlin the emperor ...exerted himself to restore the ...standing between the kings of ...d Sweden. At this moment ar... ...Lowenheilm, aid-de-camp of ...f Sweden, with a letter from ...Adolphus, in which the latter ... as a co-estate of the empire, ...t consent to the entrance of the ...oops into Hanover, and that he ...ced the emperor of Russia was ...ion. This letter unfortunately ...e good intentions of the em...

... of the emperor at Berlin is said ...ven rise to the most perfect ...between his Imperial majesty ...ussian monarch: a friendship ...on a similarity of disposition, ...d and sealed in a moment of ... at the monument of Frederick ... On the evening of Alexander's ...nd after supper, the young em... ...osed to visit the tomb of that ...ry personage. The royal party ... the church where Frederick's ... deposited. The church was ...ghted up for this singular and ...ectacle. The attendants were ...e sight. Alexander was over... ...his feelings, and in a transport ...m kissed the coffin which con... ...ody of Frederick. The two ...embraced, and swore eternal ...nd fidelity. In this temper ...ave of each other. This is a ...ment of facts as recorded with ...y of truth in the Berlin Court...

...no selfish calculations of inter... ...guish those delicate sentiments ...st enthusiasm, and no sage ...greybearded politicians freezing ...s ardor of these young men ...even interrupt the current of ... friendship.

...o follow the impulse of their ...us feelings, the result of the ... at negociation will lead to an ...ews and action which will be ...icial to Europe.

November 25.

...ent has determined to send to ...t the greatest British force ... been employed in Germany ...tion under the command of ..., will be followed by at least ...d troops, of which one fifth ...ry. The country will of course ... during the actual crisis of af... ...he regulars, and of the militia ...ent in Ireland, a third will be ... this service.——Orders have ...from the war office to prepare ...ge for the number and descrip... ...ps we have mentioned, and ...urn of the quantity wanted ...be made in the course of a few ... has been the activity dis...

...ved in that department of the military ...ablishment.

Ministers have no doubt been induced ...adopt these extraordinary measures of ...ger, in consequence of the last dispatch ...from the Emperor Alexander, by count ...arling, his Imperial majesty's high ...hamberlain. In order to supply the de... ...iencies which must be occasioned by ...ending to the continent so great a portion ... the regular force, it is certainly the in... ...tion of government, should the mea... ...re become necessary, to call for the ser... ...ces of such members of The Volunteer ...orps as are capable of doing duty with the ...oops of the line and the militia. His ...oyal Highness the Duke of York has di... ...ected the following general order to be is...

...ued:

His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief ...as signed his command, that the inspection of ...e Volunteer corps should be made with the ...ost minute attention, and proper returns by the ...eneral officers commanding brigades in the fol... ...owing three classes, viz.

1st. As being fit to act with troops of the ...ne.

2d. As advancing in discipline.

3d. As being deficient in discipline.

With a statement of the deficiences, and whe... ...ther the absent are with leave, from sickness, ...without leave, or are wanting to complete.

A muster of the different regiments, for the ...purpose of ascertaining the objects required by ...this general order will take place with the ut most ...dispatch, and the returns for the London district ...will be made in the course of the next fort... ...night.

The Duke of York has been actually appointed ...Commander in Chief of all our forces on the Con... ...tinent, and the Duke of Cambridge is to have ...the chief command of the cavalry,—under the ...Duke of York, of course. Both are expected ...to embark in a few days on board the Flora fri... ...gate. It is understood that considerable oppo... ...sition was made by Mr. Pitt to this appointment ...of his Royal Highness, but he has completely ...succeeded: and at his success, to say the least of ...it, we certainly are not among those who re... ...joice.

It appears from the letters that are arrived, that ...Sir Sidney Smith has very prudently not made ...that attack, in which his great pototype, Lord ...Nelson failed. We are sincerely happy that the ...skill, the valor, the pride of this gallant officer, ...have not been exposed to the mortification of a ...defeat, and that the lives of many brave men ...have been spared. From all the enquiry we have ...been enabled to make, we could derive no hope ...of the success of this expedition. The expence ...of its preparation has been, if we are rightly in... ...formed, very considerable, and what is the re... ...turn to the country? The whole scheme of this ...projected attack upon Boulogne was, from the ...beginning, we understand, pronounced impracti... ...cable by some officers of the highest character; ...but still it was persisted in by the same spirit of ...obstinacy and folly which devised and sent forth ...the renewed catarilans.

Some people rejoice that General Mack is to ...be brought to trial; but the truth is, that, like ...some Generals of our own, he has been *tried* too ...often already.

General Mack did not carry into effect his no... ...ble resolution to eat horses; but, if the speech... ...es ascribed to him be genuine, he will soon be ...compelled to eat his own *words*.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.

Masonic Banquet to General Moreau.

On Saturday the 28th of December last, the members of the French Lodge Amenity No 75, gave a Banquet to their illustrious brother General MOREAU, at the long room Shakespeare Hotel, corner of Chesnut and Sixth-streets. The room was decorated with an allegorical painting, 8 feet by 6, made on the occasion, and executed by an eminent artist of this city:—The following is a description of the painting: Trophies of War on each side of a medallion of oak leaves, surrounded by white ribbons, on which are written the principal towns besieged and carried by the HERO, viz. Biberach, Huningue, Kell, Newbourgh, Neresheim, Edlingen, Renchen, Engen, Nordlingen, Delmesingen, Hoschtell, Erbach, Feldkirch, and Hohinlenden. In the centre of the medallion is represented the river Rhine, and at some distance the siege of a German town on the opposite bank. The General is seen on horseback, followed by two of his aids. The medallion is surmounted by a crown of laurel and two trumpets, emblems of fame; on the plinth, Masonic Ensignia.

In the center of the table, was a dome supported by 6 columns, under which was placed a white marble base, bearing a white pyramid, on each face of which were the following inscriptions:

A Vic: Moreau,
Guerrier Citoyen,
A ses Vertus,
A see Triumphes.

TRANSLATION,
To Vic: Moreau,
Warrior Citizen,
To his Virtues,
To his Triumphs.

The greatest hilarity reigned through the whole of the banquet, which was interrupted by several songs made on the occasion, and a number of others mostly martial.——The general appeared perfectly at home among his countrymen and brethren, whom he did not leave till nearly midnight. His appearance, his deportment and his conversation, all tended to confirm the reputation of his great talents and virtues, and have made a lasting impression on those who were present.

The toasts on the occasion were but few, each of them was accompanied by an appropriate stanza, sung by the master of the Lodge. *The land we live in, The Grand Lodge of Pennsyleania, Our native country, Its Warriors, The fair six, and all the Masons on the surface of the globe.* The brethren retired at midnight in the greatest order and quiet.

———

Arrived the schr. Beaver, Gilder from Cape Francois, at Marcus Hook.—— Sailed in company, schr. Orestes Williams for New-York and schr. Amazon, Harvey, ditto.—Parted with the Orestes, the first day and continued with the Amazon, for 2 days. The next morning at 7 A. M in lat. 20. 40. North, longitude 72 West, saw a Pilot-boat schooner to windward, standing down on us with all sail set; judging her to be a privateer, bore away and set all sail to the northward and westward. The chase continued 6 hours; finding her not to come up any but dropped astern, shaped my course for the Caycos Passage. At 4 A. M. made the land, at half past six, saw a three masted felucca privateer and a pilot boat schooner standing out with all sail set, from under the West Caycos; I bore away before the wind and set all sail and spoke the Amazon, requested of the master to stand to the northward and westward, and I would steer west that they might not take both of us if one, the the captain being very sick, the felucca continued the chase after me till 4 P. M. when she gave it up and hauled to the southward, there was nothing in chase of the Amazon, the last I saw of her.

Left at the Cape,

Ship Warren, ——	Baltimore
Brig Essex	Newburyport
Sch'r William	Philadelphia
Mediator, Graves	Baltimore
Antelope, Edwards	do.
Mohawk, Quarls	Norfolk
3 masted schooner	Baltimore

At Port-de-Paix.

Sch'r Juliet	Philadelphia
Conques, Odlin	do.
Victory, Davis	Baltimore

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 18.

Letters received in New-York from St. Croix, state, that the French squadron that lately sailed from Rochfort, consisting of 4 ships of the line and 6 frigates, had arrived at St. Pierres, Martinique; and that a larger force was expected to follow them immediately. The arrival of the above force is not improbable.

Proceedings of Congress

Taken for the "ALEXANDRIA DAILY ADVERTISER."

NINTH CONGRESS,
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, January 16.

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. J. Randolph, from the committee of ways and means, made a report by bill, entitled,

"An act for making an application to supply the deficiency in the appropriations for the year 1805."

Referred to a committee of the whole for to-morrow.

Mr. Randolph then observed that there were several documents accompanying this bill, which he moved should accompany it before the committee.

These documents were read. They consisted of letters from the secretary of the navy, setting forth the nature and amount of these deficiencies. They were contained in four vouchers, and from them it appeared, they were principally on account of the war with Tripoli, and the protection of our commerce. On the first the expence was 87,750 dollars, and the other 39,500. The sum of 250,000 dollars had already been applied. 350,000 remaining of the 600,000 granted on the commencement of the present session, were wanted to meet the contracts of the present month.

Mr. Speaker informed the house that he had received from the secretary of the treasury two reports. One was upon the petition of the inspectors of customs of Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New-York; and the other, the amount of duties on goods exported and imported into the U. States for the years 1802, 1803, and 1804.

On a motion being made to refer the report respecting the inspectors, to the committee of ways and means,

Mr. Dana rose and said, that he very much questioned the correctness of such reference. It had been, he observed, the general practice to refer petitions of this nature to the committee of commerce and manufactures, and he adduced several precedents in support of his observation. It was not material to him which committee it went to, but he was desirous that regularity should be observed.

Mr. J. C. Smith differed in opinion—he tho't that all petitions for compensation of the nature of the petition in question, should go to the committee of ways and means.

It was upon the question being put, referred to the committee of ways and means.

Mr. Findley brought forward

A BILL

To incorporate the Presbyterian meeting in George Town, in the district of Columbia.

Read twice, and referred to a committee of the whole on Monday next, and ordered to be printed.

Mr Findley then presented the petition of major general Arthur St. Clair, praying to be reimbursed the sum of 1800 dollars, advanced by him to major Butler, on account of the army in the revolutionary war with Great Britain.

Referred to a committee.

Mr. Alston offered, a resolution, that a committee be appointed upon the expediency of passing a law declaring the assent of congress to an act of the state of North Carolina respecting land, in dispute with the state of Tennessee.

Mr. J. Clay, presented the memorial of the merchants of Philadelphia, respecting the aggressions and spoliations committed upon our commerce.

Mr. Clay observed that the petition was long and he would therefore have the reading dispensed with; this being agreed to it was referred to a committee on the state of the union.

Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Morrow presented the petition of Samuel Dick, Mr. Bruce and S. A. Mitchell proprietors of land in Cincinnati, praying that the same may be secured to them.

M. Varnum presented the petition of Zebulon Rowe, a refugee from Nova Scotia, to the American army during the revolutionary war with Great Britain; Stating that he left his farm of five hundred and twenty five acres with stock, and personal property to the amount of 2399 dollars.

Referred to the committee appointed to act upon the claims of refugees.

Mr. G. W. Campbell, presented the petition of William Richard late a captain in the army of the United States for compensation.

Petition of George Jacob Degan, a wounded soldier in the same war for a pension.

These petitions were referred to the committee of claims.

Petition of Peter Dominique, was referred to the committee on public land.

The petition presented yesterday by Mr. Stanton, which we could not hear, was discovered from the reading of the Journal to be from the inhabitants of Stonington in Connecticut, and of Rhode Island near that town, praying that it may be made a port of entry, and a collector appointed.

About twelve o'clock Mr. Bidwell again moved that the galleries should be cleared which was done accordingly, and the remainder of the day was again occupied in secret deliberations, except about five minutes when they were open, and again shut.

———

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

WEDNESDAY, January 15.

On the question, shall it be

Resolved, That that part of the President's message which relates to the spoliation of our commerce on the high seas, and informs us of the new principles assumed by the British courts of Admiralty, as a pretext for the condemnation of our vessels in the prize courts be referred to a special committee?

Determined in the affirmative; Yeas 25, Nays 3 as follow:

YEAS; Messrs. Adair, Anderson, Balwin, Bradley, Condit, Fenner, Gilman, Hillhouse, Howland, Kitchill, Logan, Maclay, Mitchill, Moore, Smith of Md. Smith of N. Y. Smith of Ohio, Smith of Ten. Smith of Vt. Sumter, Tracy, Turner, White, Worthington, & Wright.

NAYS; Messrs. Adams, Pickering, and Plumer.

COMMITTEE—Messr. Smith of Md. Mitchell, Anderson, Logan, Tracy, Adams, and Baldwin.

A memorial was presented from the merchants of Philadelphia, commenting in strong terms on the injustice of the late British orders, and representing the various outrages committed on the American trade.

Referred to Messrs. Anderson, S. Smith, Baldwin, Mitchill, Logan, Tracy, and Adams.

On motion of Dr. Logan the Senate resumed the consideration of his motion for leave to bring in a bill to prohibit the commercial intercourse between the U. States and the French island of St. Domingo.

The question was taken by Yeas & Nays, without debate—Yeas 21—Nays 7, as follow:

YEAS—Messrs. Adair, Anderson, Baldwin, Bradley, Condit, Fenner, Gilman, Howland, Kitchel, Logan, Maclay, Moore, Smith of Md. Smith of N. Y. Smith of Ohio, Smith of Ten. Smith of Vt. Sumter, Turner, Worthington, and Wright.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Hillhouse, Mitchill, Pickering, Plumer, Tracy, and White.

When Dr. Logan offered the bill, which was read twice.

It prohibits the allowance of clearances from the time when due information shall be received at the several custom houses of the passage of the act until the end of the next session of congress.

———

FROM THE BALANCE.

The whole existence of the little insect called the Ephemera is said to be but six hours. In that short space of time, it performs and finishes its allotted business of life; and leaves the stage of action to be occupied by succeeding generations.

Let sceptical pride, contemplate this insect, and sink into its own nothingness. Vain glorious man, who scoffeth at divine revelation, and denieth and deridest the immortallity, which the gospel has bro't to light. What art thou but an ephemera If this life limits the human existence, and is an eternal sleep all the generations of men, as well philosophers and sages, as the most ignorant of the vulgar, are placed on the same scale with insects, and must say to the worm, "Thou art our brother." The usual duration of the existence of man upon earth is indeed considerably longer than that of an ephemera. The haughty creature, man, measures his existence by years; and his life sometimes, though very seldom, is spun out to three score years and ten.

But what is a year? It is a little fragment of time, that is ever on the wing; it slips away imperceptibly, and when it is gone, it appears like a dream. The commencement of the year, that is now closing seems like yesterday.——"We spend our days like a tale that is told." One year follows another, in imperceptible succession, till the curtain drops and the drama of life is closed. The longevity of a man of four or five score years is a theme of admiration; yet even his life though comparatively long, is but a vapor. When he looks back to the scenes of early childhood, the progress of his life, during the intervening space of time, seems like the flight of an Eagle in the air, and leaves no track behind. In short every attempt to destroy, or weaken our expectations of an immortal existence, not only tends generally to demoralize mankind, and rob the good of their dearest hopes and comforts; but to sink human nature nearly down to a level with brutes and insects.

STOP THE THIEF.

On Thursday night last, was taken out of my stable, about 7 or 8 o'clock,

A BAY MARE,

Four years old next spring, about 14 1-2 hands high, rough shod before, a strip on the end of her nose rubbed with the waggon gear, and I think one of her hind feet white, large ears. I will give Five Dollars for the Mare if taken ten miles from home, ten if twenty, or twenty for the mare and thief, if convicted so as to be brought to condign punishment, and all reasonable expences if taken at a greater distance.

JOHN BALL, SEN.

Alexandria County, Dist. Col.

January 13. d6:

☞ A few copies of the *American Gardner*, may be had at the Book-Store of Robert Gray.

New Brewery.

Isaac Entwisle and Co.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, they have commenced Brewing, and will have BEER ready for delivery in a few days, which he hopes will please such as use it.

He will give the Baltimore and Philadelphia prices for good clean Barley.

Grain and Yeast may be had at the Brewery

December 20. d1m

District of Columbia, to wit:

WHEREAS *William Wiggins* hath, by his petition in writing, applied to the hon. Nicholas Fitzhugh, one of the assistant judges of the circuit court of the district of Columbia, to be admitted to the benefit of the act of Congress for the relief of insolvent debtors, within the district aforesaid, and has stated therein that he is in actual confinement in the prison rules of Alexandria county at the suit of Andrew Schofield, and being unable to discharge the said claim with others against him, has offered to deliver up to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal, or mixed: *Notice is therefore given* to the creditors of the said William Wiggins, that on Saturday the 18th instant, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the court-house in Alexandria, the oath of an insolvent debtor will be administered to the said William Wiggins, and a trustee appointed agreeable to the said act of Congress, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

By order of the hon. Nicholas Fitzhugh, assistant judge of the circuit court of the district of Columbia, this 13th day of January, 1806.

G. Deneale, c. c.

January 13. d

District of Columbia, *to wit*:

WHEREAS *George N. Lyles* hath, by his petition in writing, applied to the hon. Nicholas Fitzhugh, one of the assistant judges of the circuit court of the district of Columbia, to be admitted to the benefit of the act of Congress for the relief of insolvent debtors, within the district aforesaid, and has stated therein that he is in actual confinement in the jail of Alexandria county, at the suit of Cuthbert Powell, and being unable to discharge the said claim with others against him, has offered to deliver up to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal, or mixed: *Notice is therefore given*, to the creditors of the said George N. Lyles, that on Saturday the 18th instant, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the court-house in Alexandria, the oath of an insolvent debtor will be administered to the said George N. Lyles, and a trustee appointed agreeable to the said act of Congress, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

By order of the hon. Nicholas Fitzhugh, assistant judge of the circuit court of the district of Columbia, this 13th day of January, 1806.

G. Deneale, c. c.

Jan. 13. d

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under the firm of *Joseph Riddle & Co.* of Alexandria, was dissolved the first instant, by mutual consent: All persons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the same, are requested to come forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the concern as soon as possible. Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly requested to attend to this notice, and make payments to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Of Alexandria.
JAMES DALE,
Of Baltimore.

September 18. tf

JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has Received by the Ceres and other ships lately arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part of his

FALL GOODS;

Which are now opening at his store in Fairfax street, and daily expects an additional supply in the United States from Liverpool.

September 23. d

This day is Published,
And for Sale at ROBERT GRAY'S *Bookstore, and* THIS OFFICE,
(PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.)

AN ABSTRACT
OF AN
APOLOGY
For Renouncing the Jurisdiction
OF THE
SYNOD OF KENTUCKY.
BEING
A Compendious View of the GOSPEL,
AND A FEW REMARKS ON THE
CONFESSION OF FAITH.

By Robert Marshall, John Dunlavy, Richard M'Nemar, & Barzillai W. Stone, John Thompson.

JAMES KENNEDY, SEN.

KING-STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has received, from LEE & Co's Patent and Family Medicine Store, New-York, a fresh assortment of the following

Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded could be purchased at a retail store.

☞ TAKE NOTICE

That J. Kennedy, sen. is appointed the only agent for ALEXANDRIA.

Dr. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions.

Parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH,

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable—The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and the dose so small that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, *Esq. Attorney-General of the state of Maryland.*

Gentlemen,

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henry, Bridge-street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper: he has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints and desires to give this public testimony in favor of this invaluable medicine.

Dr. Hamilton's
GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life—bad lyings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparallelled in the cure of

Nervous Disorders,	Violent cramps in the stomach and back,
Consumptions,	Indigestion,
Lowness of spirits,	Melancholy,
Loss of appetite,	Gout in the stomach,
Impurity of the blood,	Pains in the limbs,
Hysterical affections,	Relaxations,
Inward weaknesses,	Involuntary emissions,
Seminal weaknesses,	Obstinate gleets,
Fluorhus (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barrenness,	

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

HAMILTON'S ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palsey, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c. And has performed more cures in the above complaint than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn,
Wythe county, Virginia.

GENTLEMEN,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had labored for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think I were better useful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

W. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope maker, South Second street, between Mary and Christian streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely,

That his wife, Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with a violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before
EBENEZER FERGUSON, Esq
One of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

HAMILTON'S
WORM DESROYING LOZENGES,

Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar title, so commonly complained of as operating with violence, on the contrary, a particular excellence of this and is being suited to every age and constitution, and also contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old should no worms exist in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humors and corruptions; feverish and billious complaints, and the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on the occasion.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Ascarides, or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina, or short flat, white worm, and lastly, the Tania or tape worm so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is most hurtful and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—Itching in the nose and about the seat—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and fœtid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms should have immediate recourse to Hamilton's worm-destroying lozenges, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known and has restored to health and strength a great number when in advanced stages of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness, having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

CASES OF CURES—
By Hamilton's
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain either by letter or personal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about twenty months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by his writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite waxed rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the possession of Lee, & co.) but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigor—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice, from which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbors, and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their particular mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER minister of the Moravian church, in York-town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

DEAR SIR,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms. I procured a box for the use of my family, to try whether by means of this medicine I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a substance to all appearance a mere mucus but upon close inspection quite replete with very small living animals. Not one of that sort of worms which usually afflict children came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better as health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly ache, or any other disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the which I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

Dr. Hahn's true and genuine German Corn Plaister.

An infalliable remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

The genuine Persian Lotion,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalelled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tettess, rings worms, sun burns, prickley heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration which is so essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts & strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, defluctions of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The sovereign Ointment for the Itch,

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety on pregnant women or on infants a week old, containing not a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smell, which attends the application of other remedies.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Indian Vegetable Specific,

A safe and speedy remedy for the venereal disease.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. Hahn's Anti-Billious Pills.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions; to restore and amend the appetite: to procure free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequences; a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness; sickness at the stomach, and severe head ache; and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

☞ Sold likewise by S. Pleasants, Richmond; Ross and Douglass, Petersburg; T. Green, Fredericksburgh; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Winchester; R. Greenhow, Williamsburgh; and Shaw, Leesburg.

September 4. saw

NEGROES TO HIRE,

AMONG WHICH ARE—

A GOOD blacksmith, two young women house servants, one woman with a young child, one young girl about 14 years old, and one young man a laborer. For terms apply to the Printer.

January 10. 3tawtf

JOHN WATTS,

Fairfax-street, opposite Mr. JOHN JANNEY'S, has received via Baltimore,

A Handsome assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Which he will sell low for cash, or on short credit, to punctual customers.

Superfine Cloths and Cassimers,
Winsor Velveteen,
Patent Cord and Patent Cord Waistcoating,
Fancy Moleskins and Florentines,
Silk Plush and Velvets,
Sewing Silk, Twist and Thread,
Leno and Dragoona Mull Cloaks,
Gentlemen's White and Black Silk Hose,
Do. do. do. Gloves,
Do. do. Spun do.
Do. York Fan and Doe-skin do.
Ladies' White and Black Hose,
Do. Extra long Silk Gloves and Mitts,
Do. do. Wash Leather & Riding Gloves,
Sattins, Lutestrings and Persians,
Lutestring and Sattin Ribbons,
Laces and Edgings,
London Hats,
Rose and Tuffil Blankets,
Silk Rugs and Caddows,
Carpets and Carpeting,
German Osnabrigs,
Dowlasses and Bedticking,
Silk and Cotton Suspenders,
Imperial and Young Hyson Teas,
Clover Seed and Seine Twine, &c. &c.

Oct. 21 eod

PRINTED DAILY
BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN.

Vol. VI.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the [illegible]

RUM

In hhds. and bls. French Brandy
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Chocolate
White and brown Soap and
Mould and dipt Candles
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queen's Ware in crates,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. ——— ALSO,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
among which are
Cloths, Coatings, Kerseys,
Duffils, Plains, Kerseys, Negro
Serges, Elasticks, blue Friezes,
Cullimancoes, Russels, Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Callicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
India Muslins and Table Cloths,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Colour'd Threads, Hats and other articles.

Philip G. M[illegible]

Nov. 12.

For Sale or Freight,
The Schooner
BETSY,
Burthen eight hundred barrels,
Was built in eighteen hundred and [illegible]—And is without exception the best belonging to the port—*for terms apply to*
Benjamin Shreve.

Dec. 14.

FOR SALE,
On moderate Terms,
The SHIP
HETTY,
Just arrived from London, lying at Col. Ramsay's wharf. Her dimensions may be seen and description of the vessel known, on application to Captain Ricketts on board or to
Ricketts, Newton & Co.

If said ship is not sold in ten days she will be for freight or charter to Europe.

R. N.

January 1.

HENRY K. MAY
Has received, per Brig Equator, from New-Castle, and offers for Sale, immediately applied for;
80 casks Red Lead,
38 casks Patent Shot,
18 casks Ingot Lead and
36 sheets Milled do.
December 18.

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20 Pipes very choice
Wine,
Imported in the Brig Active, [illegible] Bartholomews, and for sale by
R. Veitch
December 21.
N. B. This Wine has lain a considerable ninth West Indies.

JUST RECEIVED
9 boxes—containing
500 pieces Platillas,
500 do. Britannias,
Entitled to drawback on exportation
ALSO,
30 bbls and 5 hhds New Rum
For Sale, by
John G[illegible]
December 13.

Notice is hereby given
To the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria,
THAT an election will be held at the Bank House in this town on the first Monday in January next, for the purpose of choosing directors of said Bank for the ensuing year agreeably to charter.

Gurden Chapin
Dec. 16

Mr. Davis of Richmond, Mr. Fredericksburg, and Mr. Bowen of Washington please insert the above four weeks in their respective news-papers.